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in the frog, these fibres cannot belong to pyramidal tracts. This result is incomplete and further results in the study of localization are expected by refinements of this method, and by applying it to the cord and perhaps even to the medulla of mammals.

*Note on the Special Liability to loss of Nouns in Aphasia.* By MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* N. Y., Feb., 1887.

From the record of one hundred and sixteen cases seventeen were found by the author to have lost only the memory or the power to employ nouns. Children are often said to learn nouns first, and they should therefore be most deeply organized, and, on the common theory of devolution, the last to disappear. The records of autopsies shed no light on partial as distinct from total aphasia. Hence the author turns to the great discussions which have raged about the psychology of the naming process. Of course ideas are not held from the author's standpoint to have anything archetypal about them in the sense of Plato or the scholastic realists, but to be gradually formed by the fusion of visual, tactual and other impressions. For this product the terms *conception* and even *mental image* may be used by alienists so strictly as to realize the ever-lurking danger of realistic tendencies. The author agrees with Hughlings Jackson that a method which is founded on classifications which are partly anatomical and physiological, and partly psychological, confuses the real issues, and with Whitney that a word is simply the survival of the fittest among a variety of resources (gestures, etc.) for effecting the same purpose, viz. : fixing the mental attributes of an object, but prefers to use molecular and anatomical methods and terms, and considers that physiology on the whole favors nominalism. The author infers that the reason nouns are likely to be lost first and easiest in progressive aphasia is because they are most easily replaced by visual images, and adds in the last paragraph that it had been "suggested by a friend" that abstract nouns ought to be longest retained, and concludes that it would be interesting to test this suggestion. The suggestion has been made before, but not that we remember tested. If true, it does not seem to us sufficient to account for those strange cases of what Gairdner calls "brain intoxication for one word," at least not for those rare cases in which neither showing the object nor repeating the name will enable the patient to utter the name, where in Kussmaul's phrase the impressive as well as the expressive tract is interrupted. Is it not as possible that in the cases of those persons who forget or cannot speak their own names or that of their friends, or place of residence, but still use abstract and more recently acquired terms, the former have become more automatic or relegated to lower or more isolated centres, and are less widely irradiated by association, and so can be more cleanly eliminated by focal lesions. The author's treatment of the subject is at least broad and suggestive.

*The Human Color-sense Considered as the Organic Response to Natural Stimuli.* *Journal of Ophthalmology.* September, 1866.

*Retinal Insensibility to Ultra-violet and Infra-Red Rays.* *Ibid.* December, 1886. L. WEBSTER FOX, M. D. and GEO. M. GOULD, A. B.

The worship of sun, light and fire is the theological, the theory of either waves and specific energy of retinal fibres is the metaphysical stage in the study of light. But no study of phenomenon